

May 2014

2014 Schedule of Meetings:

May 7th, June 4th, July 2nd,
Aug. 6th, Sept. 3rd, Oct. 1st,
Nov. 5th, and Dec. 3rd.

Doors open at 7:30 p.m.,
meeting starts 8 p.m., at the
Rockwood Public Library
(inside Eramosa Community
Centre) at 85 Christie Street
(near corner Christie Street
and Main Street North Wel-
lington Road 27, Rockwood,
On. NoB 2K0.

Annual Membership Dues:

Regular \$10
Couple \$12
Junior (14 to age 18) \$5
Under 14 Free

Membership Contact:

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South Wellington
Coin Society

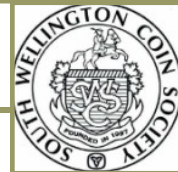


The Wellington Circular

South Wellington Coin Society founded 1997

Volume 17, Issue 4

**NEXT MEETING DATE:
WEDNESDAY, MAY 7TH, 2014**



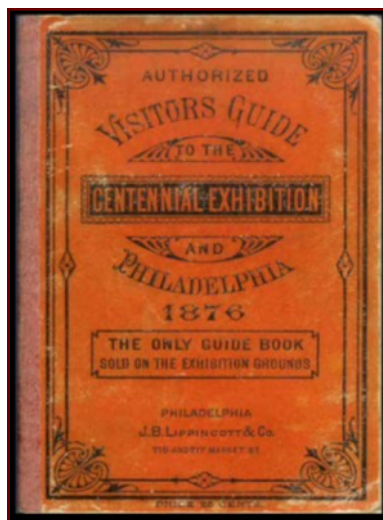
President's Message

Our next meeting is Wednesday, May 7th, 2014! Check out our auction list at the last page of this issue. Our speaker will be **Scott Douglas** who will do a DYK PowerPoint #2 on **Thomas Kater** who was a medal winner at the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition World Fair for his 'pianoforte'. He was a piano maker until falling victim to the industrial revolution and assembly line manufacturing.

This event was the first official world fair in the U.S. and it was special to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the Signing of Independence in Philadelphia. Officially named the International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products of the Soil and Mine, it was held in Fairmount Park along the Schuylkill River on fairgrounds designed by **Herman J. Schwarzmann**. Nearly 10 million visitors attended, equivalent to about 20% of the population of the United States at the time. More than 30,000 businesses exhibited (from 49 countries). Admission was fifty cents a person or free if you were an exhibitor. Two exhibitors including the first time **Heinz Ketchup** was exhibited and **Alexander Graham Bell's telephone**. This is an 1876 'dollar' 37mm medal commemorating the independence anniversary.



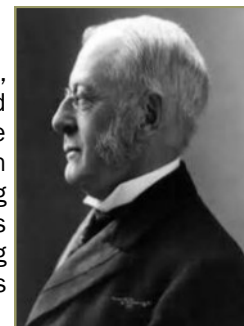
Cheers! **John** (johnsemedo99@gmail.com / 519-821-6379)



Harvard's President



Charles William Eliot (March 20, 1834–August 22, 1926) was an American academic who was selected as Harvard's President in 1869. He transformed the provincial college into the preeminent American research university. **Eliot** served until 1909, having the longest term as president in the university's history. He was a cousin of the Nobel Prize-winning poet **T.S. Eliot**. **Charles** was commemorated on this three cent stamp.



The Wellington Circular

**Meeting Set-up /
Clean-up:**
Club Members present at
meeting

**Food & Beverages at
Meetings:**
Mel Brown

Auction Runner:
Len Kuenzig

**Newsletter
Editor**



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Send pictures in jpg, files in doc,
xls, pdf, wpd, or email body.

Articles of the upcoming
newsletters are due to the Editor
by no later than the 15th of the
current month.

Advertising space will be
accommodated where space is
available.

SWCS:
Was founded in March 1997.



Local / Special Coin Shows & Conventions

- **MAY 4, Windsor, ON - Windsor Coin Club** 64th Annual Spring Coin Show, Caboto Club, 2175 Parent Ave. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free parking, 39 tables, admission \$1, juniors under 12 free. Sponsor/Affiliate: Windsor Coin Club. For more information contact Brett Irick, telephone 313-207-3562, email xr7gt@prodigy.net. Website: <http://windsorcoinclub.com>.
- **MAY 10, Toronto, ON** - Edithvale Hobby Show, Edithvale Community Centre Banquet Room, 131 Finch Ave. W. Hours: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Free admission, free parking, all sorts of collectibles and featuring coins, paper money, stamps, etc. Sponsor/Affiliate: **North York Coin Club**. For more information contact Paul Petch, telephone 416-303-4417, email p.petch@rogers.com. Website: <http://northyorkcoinclub.com>.
- **JUNE 28 - 29, Toronto, ON - Torex** - Canada's National Coin Show, Hyatt Regency Toronto On King, 370 King St. W. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Canada's Finest Dealers in Canadian, ancient, and foreign coins, paper money, hobby supplies and reference books; admission \$7, under 16 free; official auctioneer: Lower Canada Auction. For more information telephone 416-705-5348. Website: <http://www.torex.net>.
- **AUG. 13 - 16, Toronto, ON - Royal Canadian Numismatic Association** 2014 Convention, Delta Meadowvale Hotel, 6750 Mississauga Rd. Hours: Thurs., Fri. and Sat. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$6, juniors under 18 free. More than 60 dealer tables from across North America, competitive and non-competitive displays, annual meetings of national collector groups. Official auctioneer: The Canadian Numismatic Company. Register early to win an iPad and make it a family event at this resort location. Sponsor/Affiliate: RCNA & North York Coin Club. For more information contact Paul Petch & Henry Nienhuis, telephone 416-303-4417, email 2014convention@rcna.ca. Bourse Chairman Len Kuenzig, email len.kuenzig@sympatico.ca or telephone 905-601-4893. Website: <http://www.rcna.ca/2014>.

**CANADIAN
COIN NEWS**

<http://www.trajan.ca/showbbs/ccn.pl>



SWCS CURRENT EXECUTIVE

Term of Office: **July 1, 2012—June 30, 2015**

President / Director: **John Semedo** johnsemedo99@gmail.com **519-821-6379**

Vice-President / Treasurer / Archivist: **Scott Douglas** **519-853-3812**

Past-President / Show Chairman / Director: **Mike Hollingshead**
519-823-2646, cholling@uoguelph.ca

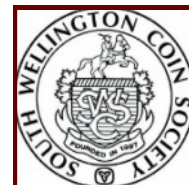
Secretary / Director: **Robin Semedo** **519-821-6379**

Membership Secretary / Draws: **Len Kuenzig**, lenkuenzig@yahoo.ca, **905-824-4893**
P. O. Box 21018, Meadowvale P.O. Mississauga, On. L5N 6A2

Auction Chairman / Club Medals / Director: **Lowell Wierstra**
519-824-6534, ljwierstra@rogers.com

Hospitality / Director: **Mel Brown**

Director Emeritus: **Robert Zmija LM #1**



The Wellington Circular

Highlights of Last Meeting reported by Mike Hollingshead and Len Kuenzig

Here's SWCS Apr. 2nd report for your newsletter: There were 355 adults and 30 kids at our very successful April 12 Coin Show.

Membership Draw: A safe bet that he chose hockey over coins. Bad move on Wed., Apr. 2nd. **Adrian Zmija** missed out on the \$15 prize, so May's meeting will climb to \$20. Aside from the usual reasons to attend our meeting, you could come into some free auction cash!

Door Prize Winners & King Arthur's Treasure: King Arthur's Treasure was the equivalent of 55 items and the winner was **Gordon Parker**. Congratulations Gord and nice to see you out on a more regular basis. The Door Draw was a big sweep for the lone Young Numismatist in attendance! Although **Mel Brown** took the first prize, **Peter H-D's** tickets were lucky for the next four picks (with some help from **Mel Brown** and **Charlie Turton**). Congratulations to our winners and a big thank you to those Senior Numismatists who share their good fortune with Young Numismatists.

Auction: The commission charged to consignors: Sold for under \$20, auction fee is 25 cents and items sold for over \$20 fee is \$1. Pretty simple. No buyers premium, no sales tax. Bring your items to consign to the meeting or contact **Lowell** at ljwiestra@rogers.com or phone 519-824-6534! We've raised almost \$250 from donated lots in 2 months.



Education Program: **Sean Sinclair** provided an interesting coin quiz for SWCS members. Since many of our members are Foreign coin collectors, we did quite well on the quiz! A big thank you to **Sean** for his presentation.

SWCS Social Media and Website: Big news! SWCS has recently contracted **Julaine Scott**, the web designer of the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association and other notable sites, to construct, load, host and maintain a website for SWCS. SWCS has recently purchased web domain names appropriate for the club and is looking forward to having a professional web master with us to promote the club in the ether. Old site is inactive.

This picture is courtesy of **Henry Nienhius**. It is **Bill Waychison** presenting the 2012 RCNA

Presidential Awards to **Judi Gosling**, **Julaine Scott**, and **Daniel Gosling**. **Julaine** is the daughter of **Judi** and **Daniel**.



"How To Collect Coins" Expert program at Guelph Public Library: **Scott Douglas** received an invitation from **Kitty Pope** the Chief Librarian in Guelph, to take part in a program focusing on "Non-Fiction" stimulus. Various members of the public were invited to promote their clubs, with the assistance of librarians **Marcia Watt** and **Andrea Curtis**. The *Guelph Field Naturalists*, *Guelph Camera Club*, *Guelph Chess Club*, and a juggler were some of the more notables in the vicinity of SWCS. Lunch was provided by the *Guelph Public Library* and **Scott Douglas** was kind enough to bring out his laptop with his most recent PowerPoint presentation "*Saints and Sinners*." We had an animated discussion with a variety of people and SWCS members **Len Kuenzig**, **Lowell Wierstra**, **Scott Douglas**, **John Semedo** and **Mike Hollingshead** answered questions and promoted the benefits of club membership and our Spring Coin Show. We were told that we would most certainly be invited back for another program in the future.

SWCS Promo Days: The SWCS Apr. 5-6 promo weekend was a great success at the Stone Road Mall! Over 500 flyers were handed out during our 2-day blitz. Sat. saw members **John Semedo**, **Ernie Blair**, **Linda Blair**, **Charles Turton**, **Anton Pavlis**, **Mel Brown**, **Lowell Wierstra** and **Mike Hollingshead** engaging the public and promoting our Apr. 12th show. Sunday saw **Mel Brown**, **Anton Pavlis**, **John Semedo** and **Mike Hollingshead** at the booth for day 2. The consensus was that we should continue to take advantage of the mall despite the increased fee structure, as the ability to hand out large numbers of flyers and personally engage the public makes it worthwhile. Besides, we just have too much fun doing it to stop!!!

Dealers rock it out: Thanks again for the continued support of these dealers in our April 12th spring show - **Rudy Sauro** (Hamilton); **Colonial Acres Coins** (Kitchener); **Andy Grecco** (Thorold); **Michael Findlay** (Angus); **Tom & Marg Clarke** - **Tecumseh Coins** (Michigan); **Paul Koolhaas & Family** (Tottenham); **Verne Hoskins** - **Cameo Coins** (Port Dover); **Gary Fedora** (Georgetown); **Ernie & Linda Blair** (Milton); **Peter & Barb Kostyk** (Niagara Falls); **John Burrell** - **Halton Coins & Collectibles** (Brampton); **Ken & Norma Preece** - **N & K Coins** (Brantford); **Gary Miller** - **Roman Coins** (Toronto); **Brian Bell & Mike Wilson** - **The Coin Cabinet** (New Brunswick); **George Smith** - **Traders Gold** (Hamilton); **Dave Hill** (Wasaga Beach); **Mariusz Korlacki** - **MK Coins** (Woodstock); **Ron Culbert** - **Lighthouse Products** (London); **Joseph Szeker** (Brantford); and **Robin Kenny** - **Toronto Gold, Silver & Coins**

RCM News Release:

The City of Sault Ste. Marie received their 2014 Lucky Loonie frames in recognition of their community's support towards our athlete's achievements!

Many local athletes were there to celebrate, including Olympic curling gold medalists, Team **Jacob** and Paralympic gold and two-time bronze medalist, **Mac Marcoux**, who is seen here with his brother **BJ Marcoux**.

Both frames are on display at the Sault Ste. Marie Civic Centre for all members



1/4th Stuiver Copper



There is a Netherlands East Indies (Sumatra) 1826S 1/4th Stuiver copper in our auction ([see page 14](#)). Stuivers actually originate in the late 16th century in silver. It's not until the next century that copper bonk stuivers are known. Starting from 1796, the mint in Batavia began to produce heavy 'copper bonk' (bonk being Dutch for 'large piece') coinage formed from long copper bars imported from Japan, stamped with the denomination and date when produced. The coins exhibited significant variation in weight, and were crudely made. Denominations were 1 and 2 stuivers, with a weight of approx. 23 and 46g respectively (equivalent to the weight of 4 and 8 individual duit). Unlike similar money produced for Ceylon, they lacked the VOC monogram.

The Batavian mint began in 1799 the production of 1 stuiver coinage, formed of the lead-bronze of melted cannons, and weighing about 12g each. These are dated 1799 and 1800. The VOC was nationalized by the Netherlands (the Batavian Republic) in 1800, and a Council of Eastern Possessions was established to administer it. It was determined that the Indies had a great shortage of copper coinage, and so the minting of duits resumed at four mints in the Netherlands. Three of these used old VOC designs with new dates (from 1802 to 1806), while the fourth, the designated central mint of the new Republic of Enkhuyzen, bore the inscription 'INDIA BATAV' where the VOC monogram had been, and the arms of the Crowned States instead of the individual province's arms. These coins bore a value: 5 [1/2 duit coins equals] 1/32 G [gulden] on the half duit, and 5 [equals] 1/16 G on the duit – the coins had been originally intended for use in the Cape of Good Hope, but due to the loss of that colony, where the duit was higher valued, they were sent to the Indies instead, at an initial value of 6 to the 1/16 Gulden. These latter duits were issued dated 1802 – 1809.

Silver coins of the Batavian East Indies, all dated 1802, were of 1/16, 1/8, 1/4, 1/2 and 1 gulden – the stuiver now formed purely in copper.

Aside from duit coins, the production of copper bonk stuiver continued under the Batavian Republic, but 1803 saw the weight of the stuiver reduced to 19 grams, thus devaluing the stuiver from 1/20 gulden to 1/24 gulden. 8 stuiver bonks were produced in 1803, as well as 1/2 stuiver bonks in 1804 and 1805, the latter being withdrawn in 1805 as a result of its short copper content leading to counterfeiting by cutting up higher denominations.

A private enterprise established in 1806 saw yet more VOC-branded duits in issue, these bearing the monogram on one side and the word JAVA and the date on the other.

With the Batavian Republic in the Netherlands having collapsed, the new administration of the Kingdom of Holland under the authority of Louis Napoleon, appointed Herman Willem Daendels as Governor-General. Daendels borrowed 736,00 rijksdaalders in the form of credit paper. These borrowings lacked backing with sufficient silver, and increased the money supply. The old De Bank Courant en Bank van Leening was reopened in 1809.

Daendels appropriated the private Javan duit-issuing enterprise in 1808, gradually replacing the VOC monogram with the simple letters 'LN'. In the period 1808–1810 both forms of duit were minted, while 1811 duits only exist bearing the LN monogram.

In addition to the duits, 1/2 stuiver and stuiver pieces were minted locally in copper in 1810 and 1811, while many foreign coins were counterstamped LN.

The only coins to be imported from Holland during this period were 1/2 duit and duit coins of the 'INDIA BATAV' pattern. The counter-stamps foreign coins are forgeries made in the beginning of the 1900s.

The Dutch administration, since 1810 led by Governor-General Jan Willem Janssens, was replaced following the British invasion of Java in 1811, and the appointment of Raffles as Governor-General.

Raffles initially re-established the 8 Real (rather than the rijksdaalder) as the standard coin, recalling 8.5 million rijksdaalder of bank-notes for silver. Spanish Dollar bankpaper was issued in 1812.

continued next page ...

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Subsequently the British minted silver rupees (of the same weight as previous issues, and still worth 30 stuivers or 120 duit) and half rupees, the latter seen as a convenient new denomination for payment, from 1811 to 1817 bearing Javanese and Arabic text and dates, as well as gold half mohurs (rupees) of 1813–1816, this activity continuing for a couple of years after return to Netherlands authority. After the introduction of the rupee, the British began issuing Javan rupee bank paper instead of Real.

A shortage of copper currency was found; copper duits were produced in 1811–1812 bearing the British East India Company's mark 'VEIC', 'JAVA', and the date. A lack of raw copper led to an experiment with melted cannon; this succeeded only in destroying the dies. A request by Raffles to Calcutta mint to produce 50 million duit could not be met, and so the British produced 50 million tin duits in 1813 and 1814, at roughly half the weight of the copper duits. These coins were not widely accepted and over a million were returned, and on the return to Dutch control, the Dutch refused to recognize the coins.



A request for copper three and six stuiver coins could not be met due to the inadequacy of the mint machinery, and instead stuivers (1814 and 1815) and copper half stuivers (1811–1815) were produced. An 1821 ½ stuiver is pictured here.

Dutch rule was restored in 1814–1816 as a result of the treaty between the Netherlands and Britain returning the former Dutch possessions. The first coins to be minted were at the Surabaya mint: duits (1814–1826) and half duits (1814–1822) of the 'INDIA BATAV' design. The half duits were updated to read ½ ST (stuiver), minted 1822–1826, while ¼ ST coins were minted 1822–1826. As no double duit designs existed of modern design, that coin only appeared as ½ ST, from 1818 to 1828. Starting from 1822, 'INDIA BATAV' was replaced with 'NEDERL INDIE' on all coins.

The Indies government in 1815 issued a series of credit paper, with denominations of 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 300, 600 and 1000 gulden. De Bank Courant en Bank van Leening, which was woefully short of capital, was nationalized in 1817. The Dutch closed the bank in 1818 giving people six months to exchange their banknotes before they were declared worthless.

There had long been a shortage of copper coinage in the Indies, and as a consequence Chinese and Japanese copper coins were in general circulation. French centime coins had been imported in 1811, but subsequently withdrawn; in 1818 to address the shortage, copper bonks were once again issued in ½, 1, and 2 stuiver denominations. Although 400,000 gulden-worth were produced, they had been severely debased at 15g of copper to the stuiver, and they were eventually withdrawn in 1826.

1874 U.S. Fractionals



There are a couple of fractional notes, like these, in our auction ([see page 14](#)). The red seal added value in our auction will depend on whether or not it's the short or the long key.

Interesting, the green in listed in the auction at a lower value than the red. A green Meredith could be more rare.

1874 1/10th fractional, Series 5, signatures are Allison and Spinner. The portrait is William M. Meredith.

Front text: Fractional Currency - United States
- X Cents - Series of 1874 - William M. Meredith - Secy Treasy 1849 - Engraved and Printed At The Bureau, Engraving & Printing - Register - Treasurer



Back text: This Note is Exchangeable for United States Notes by Assistant Treasurers And Designated Depositories Of The United States in the sums not less than Three Dollars. Receivable In Payment Of All Dues To The United States Less Than Five Dollars Except Customs. - Columbian Bank Note Co. Washington, D. C. Evidently this green seal pictured is the one and only type of green seal Meredith fractional. Values of course vary by the condition of the note.

Most Popular Restrike

Various articles claim that the Maria Theresa Thaler was re-struck with an unchanged appearance since 1780. However, this is only really true for restrikes made after about 1850. Earlier strikes are typically relatively easy to identify. Unfortunately, the statement may cause collectors — and sometimes dealers — to believe that their coins might be original coins struck in 1780 or shortly thereafter. Sometimes such coins will actually be sold as “original strike”. This statement is incorrect, even if considering strikes dated earlier than 1858 (i.e., while the Thaler was an official currency) to be originals. Most of the so called “originals” have in reality been struck after 1858. Below you will find two coins struck in 1780 (Vienna mint), a coin struck around 1781 (Guenzburg mint), and a current restrike. This may help to identify basic differences between earlier strikes and more recent strikes. Key identification characteristics for the 1780 strikes are in particular the form of the broche in the veil on the obverse (no pearls, except for the later Vienna mint strike), the form of the letter “U” in the reverse (AUST.DUX instead of AVST.DUX), the form of the cross next to the year on the obverse, and the form of the ‘7’ in the year. Older Vienna mint strikes (earlier than 1850) are signed I.C.-F.A. instead of S.F.

Maria Theresa was born on May 13, 1717, as daughter of Emperor Charles IV and his wife, Elisabeth von Braunschweig-Wolfenbuettel. She succeeded her father in 1740 at the age of 23. She was Queen of Hungary and Bohemia and Archduchess of Austria. Maria Theresa's father had tried to guarantee the female succession through the *Pragmatic Sanction*. Unfortunately, not everyone agree to this idea, leading to the War of the Austrian Succession against Frederick of Prussian and his allies. Internally her reign was marked by great reforms in the areas of justice, finance, education,



agriculture and medicine. Maria Theresa created the foundations of the modern state. In 1736, Maria Theresa married Francis Stephen of Lorraine. With him, she had 16 children. Francis Stephen was an able businessman, but he had little political ambition. Even after he became the emperor, he preferred to leave the business of governing to his wife. He died in 1765 and was succeeded by his son Joseph II, who became the co-regent with his mother, Maria Theresa. Maria Theresa died on November 29, 1780, at the age of 63. The literature often refers to Maria Theresa as an Empress. In reality she only had this title as the spouse of Emperor Franz I from 1745, when he was elected Holy Roman Emperor, until he died in 1765. She herself was never elected Empress, due to the *Salische Gesetz*, which regulated succession in the Holy Roman Empire and only accepted succession to the male heir. More details can be found in *Deutsche Geldgeschichte 1485–1914 encyclopedia*.

On September 21, 1753, Maria Theresa and the Dutch of Bavaria signed a coinage convention. This treaty defined the exact weight and silver content of every silver coin to be struck in Austria and Bavaria. The Maria Theresa Thaler, also called “Levante Thaler” or “Levantine Thaler”, was effectively created by this coinage convention. The thaler's weight and silver content was actually already determined at July 30, 1748, in an edict issued by Maria Theresa. Until above coinage convention was signed, its weight and silver content was only used for coins struck in areas ruled by Maria Theresa.

We have a Maria Theresa Restrike Thaler in our auction ([see page 14](#)).

Strike	Obverse	Revers
Vienna Mint, 1780 Hafner 6 First (older) Variant Approximately 7-9 specimen known worldwide.		
Vienna Mint, 1780 Hafner 7a Second (newer) Variant Approximately 5 specimen known worldwide.		
Guenzburg Mint, around 1781 Hafner 27b Only a single specimen known worldwide. Assumption for the 1780 Guenzburg strike is that the letter A should be pointed instead of flat as in this specimen. Signature may be S.F. or S.F.		
Modern Restrike Struck more than 300.000.000 times worldwide.		

Thalers with Maria Theresa's portrait were struck since 1741. Initially, the coins had a changing appearance. Starting with 1765 (after her husband died), the Thaler was struck with Maria Theresa's portrait showing a widow's veil. The appearance started to be similar only after Maria Theresa died in 1780. Since then, the thaler has been restruck with date 1780. Initially, these were easy to identify variations in the coin's appearance. Due to improvements in coin striking technology, the coin's appearance has been almost unchanged since 1850. For this reason, the strike date of coins struck after 1780 is often not easy — if at all — to determine.

The Maria Theresa Thaler was official currency in Austria until October 31, 1858. It was used as currency in large parts of Africa until after second world war. It was common from North Africa to Somalia, Aethiopia, Kenya, all the way to the coastline of Tanzania. It could also be found everywhere in the Muslim areas of Asia and in India. On September 19, 1857, Emperor Franz Josef I of Austria declared the Maria Theresa Thaler to be an official trade coinage. Subsequently, it was restruck not only in Austria, but also in Rome, London, Paris, Brussels, Bombay, and other locations. This can be seen as an indicator for the importance of this coin. Several hundred million pieces of the Maria Theresa Thaler were struck since 1751. In the first two hundred years alone the confirmed count reaches 320,000,000. Some sources even claim that more than 800,000,000 pieces have been struck. Today, the Maria Theresa Thaler is still struck as needed in the Vienna mint.

The obverse has a portrait of the mature Empress. She wears a widow's veil (which was reduced in size in order to meet Arab demands at the time) and a brooch with nine pearls. The inscription "M. THERESA D.G. R.IMP.HU.BO.REG" translates as: Maria Theresa, by the grace of God Roman Empress, of Hungary and Bohemia Queen." Below the bust are the initials "S.F.", which stand for the names of the two Guenzburg mint officials in 1780. Tobias Schoebl (S) and Joseph Faby (F). The reverse shows the imperial double-headed eagle with the arms of Austria at the centre, surrounded by four quarters representing Hungary, Bohemia, Burgundy and Burgau (Guenzburg). The inscription reads "ARCHID.AVST.DUX.BURG.CO.TYR.1780" and translates: "Archduchess of Austria, Duchess of Burgundy, Countess of Tyrol, 1780." The "X" next to the year, sometimes referred to as *cross* or *saltire*, indicates that the coin has been struck following the coinage convention of 1753. The raised edge of the coin shows the motto of the Empress "IUSTITIA ET CLEMENTIA" (Justice and Clemency) with various ornaments.

The Thalers (www.mtt.at/tf—this page is in German) provides a list of major variants. This list is not complete and is being extended on an ongoing basis. There are somewhere between 100 and 150 major variants, and an uncountable number of strikes with minor differences. There are also many forgeries. Such forgeries are often difficult to identify, even for experts. The idea here is to either forge a rare variant (to make a lot of money from a few coins), or to produce a common variant in worse material than the original (to make a lot of money by selling a lot of forgeries). The latter type may also be called *Tourist forgery*, since it is often specifically made to be sold to tourists. This type will often be encountered in Asian countries, especially China, and in Arabic countries. To describe Maria Theresa Thaler variants, follow the classification and numbering scheme introduced by Dr. Franz Leopold in his book *Der Maria Theresia Taler 1780*.

Falsified authentic restrikes: Sometimes authentic restrikes are falsified to create a more desirable and collectable coin. Two types of such falsifications are currently known to exist:

- Removed obverse signature S.F. Of the two specimens examined, one is clearly falsified. The other is questionable, showing an excessive amount of mint marks. Since this variant has been known for some time (it is listed as Hafner 48), it is at least possible that genuine specimen exist.
- Removed saltire (cross) in reverse. Two examples of this type were examined. Both are clearly falsified. Genuine specimen of this variant are unlikely to exist.

It is very difficult if not impossible to identify falsification based on a scan or picture. In most cases, a suspicious coin has to be examined under certain light conditions to see traces of the falsification. Such traces can be:

- Visible raise, elevation, unevenness, or imperfection where removed letter(s) are expected to be.
- Traces of mechanical manipulation, such as very fine scratches.
- Discoloration, sometimes only visible under colored light.
- Dirt or what appears to be patina limited to the affected area.

In most cases, it will not be possible to detect the falsification on a scan picture. Even high resolution scans will typically not reveal manipulations. Therefore, unless you want to risk losing your money, it is not recommended to buy any specimen of Maria Theresa Thalers missing part of the inscription purely based on pictures or scans.

Counterstamped Forgeries: Many counterstamps currently on the market have to be considered forgeries. Such forgeries can often be identified as follows:

- Coins are often in excellent condition.
- The counterstamp may have an uneven appearance, such as caused by a cast.
- The coin's strike date (based on the coin variant) and the counterstamp date do not match. Older counterstamps may be seen on more recently struck coins. The coin will often be a variant struck after 1930/40.

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- Important identification characteristics have 'accidentally' been overstruck. In addition, many counterstamps on Maria Theresa Thalers may in fact be phantasy (fantasy) products, though this is only a theory at this time.
- Image below*, compares a possible authentic counterstamp with an obvious forgery. The forged counterstamp is struck on a 20th century coin, and the counterstamp die shows errors which might have been created by example by a cast or by a rusted (and cleaned) die.



Table to the right is Maria Theresa Thaler variants.
[Original was in Deutsche, this is the English translated version.
Reference: The Coin Directory; Ponterio & Associates; CoinSheet

Legend:

- Obverse types
- Reverse types
- Signatures
- Saltires
- Rarity: C=very common, 1-7: somewhat rare to extremely rare, with 6 up to 10 specimen known to exist; 7 less than 5 specimen known to exist.
- There may always be deviations from the generic description. For example, a common characteristic of reverse type C is that the eagle has 1-3-1 tail feathers; however, variants with 1-2-1 tail feathers are known as well.

Numismatic Directory; Masters Thesis of Mr. Axel Brünig; M. R. Broome, Numismatic Chronicles 1972; and other encyclopedia and museum sources.]

The Sharing of Marriage shared by Dave Marcella

An old man placed an order for a hamburger, French fries and a drink. He unwrapped the plain hamburger, carefully cut it in half, placing 1/2 in front of his wife. He carefully counted out French fries, dividing them into two piles and neatly placed one pile in front of his wife. He took a sip of the drink, his wife took a sip and then set the cup down between them. ... As he began to eat his few bites of hamburger, people around them were looking over and whispering, obviously thinking, "That poor old couple — all they can afford is one meal for the two of them." As the man began to eat his fries a young man came to the table and politely offered to buy another meal for the old couple. The old man said, they were just fine, they were used to sharing everything. People closer to the table noticed the little old lady hadn't eaten a bite. Again, the young man came over and begged them to let him buy another meal for them. This time the old woman said 'No, thank you, we are used to sharing everything.' Finally, as the old man finished and was wiping his face neatly with the napkin, the young man asked the woman who had not yet taken a bite, "What is it you are waiting for?" She answered, "The teeth."

Obverse types: brooches	Reverse types: center shield	Obverse Signature	Reverse Signature	Cross / Saltire	Additional details	Leypold	Hafner	Rarity	Mint	Strike date
		A	S.E.			5	25, 26, 26.2	2.5	Guenzburg	1780-90
							30a, 30b		Guenzburg	1780-90
							29, 31		Guenzburg	1780-90
						1	27a, 32b	2	Guenzburg	1783-95
							30c, 32d		Guenzburg	1783-95
		B	S.E.			24	6	5	Vienna	1780
							17		Prague	1780
						21	33a, 33b	3	Guenzburg	1797-1802
							30		Guenzburg	1787
							25		Guenzburg	1797
		C	S.E.			30	34c	6	Guenzburg	1787
							25		Guenzburg	1797
							30		Guenzburg	1787
							14		Guenzburg	1795-97
							12		Karlsburg	1788-90
		D	S.E.			13	2a, 2b, 2c	2	Karlsburg	1797-1803
							2		Italy	1815-30
							3		Italy	1830-40
							16		Venice	1815
							6		Milan	1790-1802
		E	S.E.			28	7a	6	Vienna	1780
							6 pearls in brooch; AUST.DUX		Vienna	1782/83
							10		Vienna	1780-90
							23		Vienna	1790-1805
							11		Vienna	1795-1853
		F	S.E.			29	00, 00a	7	Karlsburg	1786
							22		Karlsburg	1812-1820
							15		Guenzburg	1798
							18		Prague	1812-1820
							4		mostly Vienna; few in Birmingham, Brussels, Paris, Rome	1853-today
		G	S.E.			7	41a, c	1.5	Venice	1840-66
							8		Prague or Venice	1836-42
							20		Italy	1840-59
							9		Italy?	1840?
							26		Venice?	1840?
		H	S.E.			19	29	4	Krennitz	1784

I. C. Fell & Co.
Engravers and Diesinkers

shared by **Scott E. Douglas**, FCNRS, FRCNA, FONA

Did You Know..... that I.C. Fell & Company, who were responsible for many of the tokens that were produced in the Toronto, Ontario area in the late 1800's, are still in business today as Toronto Stamp Inc.?

Isaac Charles Fell was born in Oro township, Simcoe County in 1856. Isaac came to Toronto in 1878 and began a business partnership with engraver George J.B. Rodwell. The company, Rodwell and Fell, was located at 7 1/2 Adelaide St. E. in Toronto and lasted 2 years. Isaac formed the company I C Fell in 1880 and was located at the Rodwell & Fell address. George Rodwell teamed up with his brother Luke and carried on business as rubber stamp manufacturers for a few more years located at 10 King St. E in Toronto.

George Cornelius Dowdell was born April 14, 1860 in London, England. His family immigrated to Canada (Toronto), about 1875 and were known to be in the cigar manufacturing trade. George apprenticed to be an engraver and diesinker and joined Isaac Fell in forming I C Fell & Co. in 1880. This partnership would last for the next 31 years until his death in 1911.



In 1886 IC Fell & Co. moved to more extensive rooms at 27 Adelaide St. By this time both men are accomplished engravers. The company engraved the dies of many tokens and medals but did not have the facility to strike them. W H Banfield did all of the token and medal manufacturing work for IC Fell & Co. This is evidenced by a letter dated Oct. 27, 1892 to numismatist F X Paquet from IC Fell & Co stating in part;

"We have handed your letter to Mr. W H Banfield, 76 Wellington St. West, Toronto who makes a specialty of medal stamping. We engrave the dies but the stamping is done by him".

Another letter to FX Paquet dated Oct. 26, 1892 from W H Banfield states in part;

"Mr. Fell has handed us a letter sent (by you) as we make all his medals".



Common Reverse to:



Breton 845



Breton 842



unlisted in Breton

IC Fell & Co. was listed at 67 Victoria St. from 1892 – 1897
 Note the phone number Main 1028 is the same as
 Toronto Stamp & Stencil Works Ltd in 1909

The Wellington Circular

On June 26, 1907 I C Fell & Co. incorporated as the Toronto Stamp and Stencil Works Limited. The company was capitalized with \$40,000. The provisional directors were listed as; DC Ross, IC Fell and GC Dowdell.

Officially, Isaac Fell was the President and General Manager, George C. Dowdell was the Vice President and Secretary Treasurer and F. W. Kennedy was the Superintendent. The company's listed intent was;

(a) TO Carry on a general metal engraving business; (b) TO manufacture, buy, sell and otherwise dispose of railway, banking, company and office stamps, brass signs, memorial tablets, baggage and key checks, brass checks of all kinds, name plates, badges, steel and brass stamps, seals, stencils, brands and rubber stamps; (c) TO manufacture, sell, buy and generally deal in all materials used in the manufacture of any of the above described articles.



The Toronto Stamp & Stencil Works Limited is still in business today. They are known as Toronto Stamp Inc. Although tokens and medals are not on the menu the company manufactures rubber stamps, badges, signs, tags and labels.

George C. Dowdell died peacefully on September 28, 1911 at 51 years of age.

Five years later, on September 14, 1916, Isaac C. Fell suddenly passed away at 60 years of age.



Scott writes for *CCN, RCNA CN Journal, ONA Ontario Numismatist*, and our club newsletter *Did You Know...*.

We appreciate his valuable contribution.

You can contact **Scott** at:

scott.douglas@sympatico.ca



Talking About Stamps...

Did you hear that the Post Office just recalled their latest stamps? They had pictures of lawyers on them and people couldn't figure out which side to spit on.

A woman walks into the Post Office to buy stamps for her Christmas cards. "What denomination?" asks the clerk. "Oh, good heavens! Have we come to this?" said the woman. "Well, give me 50 Baptist and 50 Catholic and one Methodist."



Princely States

Item 30 and 31 in our May auction ([see page 14](#)) are similar to these. 1940 / AH 1359 Princely State of Bahawalpur (India) 1/4th Anna Portrait Coin - Sir Sadiq Mohammad V Abbasi (AH 1325–1365). Composition: copper, weight 5g, size 25.25mm.

Bahawalpur was a princely state, stretching along the southern bank of the Sutlej and the Indus Rivers, with its capital city at Bahawalpur. The state was counted amongst the Rajputana states. After one century of British rule, the state opted to become a part of Pakistan in 1947 at freedom. In 1941, the state had a population of 1,341,209 living in an area of 45,911 km² (17,494 sq. mi.). The state was founded in 1802 by Nawab Mohammad Bahawal Khan II after the break up of the Durrani Empire. Nawab Mohammad Bahawal Khan III signed the state's first treaty with the British on 22 February 1833, guaranteeing the semi autonomous rule of the Nawab under British Raj. The state acceded to Pakistan on 7 October 1947. It was merged into the province of West Pakistan on 14 October 1955. Sadiq Muhammad Khan V Abbasi (b. Derawar, September 29, 1904; d. London, May 24, 1966) was the Nawab, and later Amir, of Bahawalpur from 1907 to 1966.



1929 AD / 1986 VS Princely State Gwalior (India) 1/4th Anna—Jivaji Rao is 22.5mm, 5.13g and has a copper composition. This is machine struck coinage “pug nose” bust type. The obverse has a draped bust of Jivaji Rao facing right; around, legend; and the reverse shows arms with supporters; below, date in Vikram Samvat system, 1986; around, legend in Persian and Sanskrit characters.

The Vikram Samvat calendar was established by the Indian Emperor Vikramaditya of Ujjain following his military victory over the Sakas in 56 BCE, although it is popularly (and incorrectly) associated with the subsequent king Chandragupta Vikramaditya. It is a lunar calendar based on ancient Hindu tradition (Vedic time keeping). The Vikram Samvat calendar is 56.7 years ahead (in count) of the solar Gregorian calendar.

For example, the year 2056 BS began in CE 1999 and ended in CE2000. In Northern India the calendar starts with the first day after the new moon in the month Chaitra, which usually falls in March / April in the Gregorian calendar. Again in Western India the same era begins with the first day after the new moon in the month of Kartika which usually falls in October and November in the Gregorian calendar. In Nepal, it begins in mid-April and marks the start of the solar new year.

In India, Saka Calendar is officially used but interestingly in the Hini version of Preamble of the Constitution of India, the date of adoption of constitution 26 Nov 1950 is presented in Vikram Samvat (Margsheers Shukla Saptami Samvat 2006).

This calendar derives its name from the original king Vikramaditya of Ujjain. After the rise of the Rana oligarchs in Nepal, Vikram Sambat came into unofficial use along with the official Shaka Sambat for quite some time. They discontinued Shaka Sambat in its 1823rd year and replaced it with Vikram Samwat for official use since then to date. Vikram Sambat came into official use in its 1958th year. The calendar is widely in use in Western India, where it is known as the Vikram Sambat.

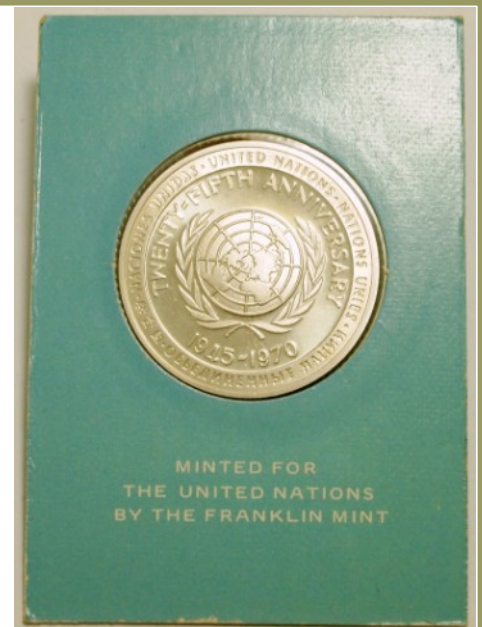
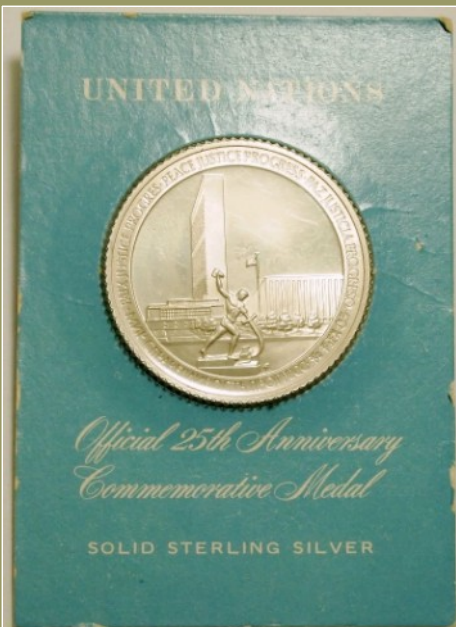
U.N. 25th Anniversary

One of these medals in our auction ([see page 14](#)).

This 1945–1970 fabulous Official United Nations 25th Anniversary Commemorative solid sterling silver 30.4g medal was minted for the U.N. by The Frank Mint. Obverse features The United Nations Secretariat Building (at U.N. HQ NYC). The legend reads PAIX JUSTICE PROGRESS PEACE JUSTICE PROGRESS PAZ JUSTICIA PROGRESO. The reverse features the emblem of the UN and reads UNITED NATIONS TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY 1945 – 1970. This limited edition sterling silver medal.

The Franklin Mint also produced the First Edition Silver Proof set of five medals. These medals are sterling silver, each weighing approx. .86 troy ounces.

Continued next page....



... continued from page 11

The United Nations Organization (UNO) or simply United Nations (UN) is an international organization whose stated aims are facilitating cooperation in international law, international security, economic development, social progress, human rights, and the achieving of world peace. The UN was founded in 1945 after World War II to replace the League of Nations, to stop wars between countries, and to provide a platform for dialogue. It contains multiple subsidiary organizations to carry out its missions.



Match coin with main circulation country

Your Answer
1 goes with ?
2 goes with ?
3 goes with ?..

1	1/2 ECU (30 Sols)	A	New France	
2	500 Colonies	B	Cyprus	
3	5 Makuta	C	Yemen	
4	5 Pesewas	D	Pakistan	
5	50 Rupiah	E	Keeling Cocos	
6	1/2 Mohar	F	Slovakia	
7	5 Rupees	I	Indonesia	
8	2 Paisa	L	Sudan	
9	50 Korun	M	Nepal Shah Dynasty	
10	10 Ghirsh	N	Thailand	
11	15 Tenga	O	Venezuela	
12	10 Baht	P	Ghana	
13	10 Bolivares	Q	Uzbekistan	
14	1/4 Ahmadi Rival	R	Zaire	
15	45 Piastres	S	Costa Rica	
16	2 Denier Tournois	T	Canada	

Enjoy this quiz!



South Wellington Coin Society



Annual Fall Show
Saturday, September 27th, 2014
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

*** BUY * SELL * TRADE * EVALUATIONS ***
AT OVER 35 DEALER TABLES

Admission Only \$3 (free under age 16)
Free "Gold" Coin Draw

Legendary Lunch Counter, Free Parking, Wheelchair Access

Location: Branch 234—Colonel John McCrae Memorial Legion
57 Watson Parkway South, Guelph, On. N1L 1E3
(between York Road and Stone Road East)

Wide Variety: Foreign and Canadian Coins, Medals, Tokens, Banknotes, Script, Canadian Tire Coupons, Coin Supplies and More. Something for Everyone!



Mark Your Calendar For Our Other Upcoming Shows
(First Saturday in May and Fourth Saturday in September)
all held at Branch 234—Colonel John McCrae Memorial Legion:

Spring:

May 2, 2015

May 7, 2016

May 6, 2017

Fall:

September 26, 2015

September 24, 2016

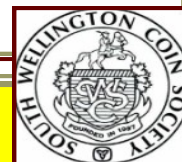
September 23, 2017

Contact:

Mike Hollingshead

cholling@uoguelph.ca

Phone: (519) 823-2646



SWCS AUCTION LIST FOR MAY 7TH 2014

**** see articles in this issue about item 7, 8, 25, 26, 29, 30 and 31**

LOT	DESCRIPTION	EST. VALUE	RESERVE	YOUR BID	WINNING BID
1	RCM 2006 roll of 25 x Canada Lucky Loonies	\$ 38.00	\$ 26.00		
2	RCM 1972 cased nickel dollar	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.50		
3	RCM 1970 cased nickel dollar	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.50		
4	RCM 1981 cased .500 silver dollar Trans-Canada Railway	\$ 14.00	\$ 8.00		
5	RCM 1971 cased nickel dollar	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.50		
6	Canadian Tire 2010 nickel dollar Mother & Child Tobogganing	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.00		
7	USA 1874 ten cent fractional currency note red seal w/ short or long key? (5th issue)	\$ 20.00	\$ 10.00		
8	USA 1874 ten cent fractional currency note green seal w/ long key (5th issue)	\$ 17.50	\$ 10.00		
9	USA 1886 Indian head small penny bronze Variety 1 or Variety 2?	\$ 8.00	\$ 4.00		
10	USA 1899 Indian head small penny variety 3 bronze	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.00		
11	USA 1907 Indian head small penny variety 3 bronze	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.00		
12	Netherland 1973 silver brilliant 10 gulden Silver Jubilee cased	\$ 30.00	\$ 15.00		
13	Canada penny collection 9 small 16 large 1888 to 1955	\$ 40.00	\$ 15.00		
14	Canada penny collection 59 small in blue holder (view to see years)	?	\$ 5.00		
15	Canada 1968 PL set (or is it DD \$60, No Is. \$10, or S. Is. \$15 ?)	\$ 6.00	\$ 3.00		
16	Canada 1882H C2 Victoria large .950 copper penny	\$ 8.00	\$ 3.00		
17	Nova Scotia 1861 LR Victoria large .950 copper penny	\$ 7.50	\$ 3.00		
18	Pakistan 7 coins (view the lot)	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.50		
19	Netherland 18 coins (view the lot)	?	\$ 2.00		
20	India 6 coins (view the lot)	?	\$ 2.50		
21	France 16 coins (view the lot)	?	\$ 2.00		
22	Netherlands East Indies 1945 (P or S? Variety 1, 2 or 3?) .720 silver 1/10 gulden	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.00		
23	Kingdom of Netherlands 1936 (u) 1/2 cent bronze	\$ 2.50	\$ 1.50		
24	Kingdom of Netherlands 1936 5 cents copper-nickel	\$ 6.00	\$ 3.00		
25	United Nations 25th Anniversary Commemorative medal 30.4g forged solid sterling silver (1970 Franklin Mint)	\$ 45.00	\$ 25.00		
26	Austria Maria Theresa 1780 silver thaler restrike (which 1780 restrike is it: FS \$600, TS-IF \$35, ST/SF \$175, PS-IK \$35, B-SK-PD \$175, or AH-GS \$35?)	\$ 25.00	\$ 15.00		
27	British 1965 crown copper-nickel Winston Churchill	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00		
28	Kingdom of Iraq - Faisal I 1933 AD / AH1352 4 fils nickel scalloped	\$ 15.00	\$ 7.00		
29	Netherlands East Indies (Sumatra) 1826S 1/4 stuiver copper	\$ 13.00	\$ 6.00		
30	Princely State Bahawalpur (India) 1940 quarter anna copper (somewhat rare)	\$ 10.00	\$ 4.00		
31	Princely State Gwalior (India) 1929 AD / 1986 VS quarter anna (somewhat rare)	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.00		
32	Afghanistan Muhammed Zahir Shah SH1316 / 1937 ten pul copper-nickel	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.50		
33	British Virgin Islands 1973FM (is it a P?) prf cent bronze	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00		
34	British Virgin Islands 1974FM (U or P?) prf 10 cents copper-nickel	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00		
35	British Virgin Islands 1973FM (is it a P?) prf 50 cents copper-nickel	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.00		
36	Barbados 1973FM (P or M?) prf dollar copper-nickel	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.00		
37	Guyana 1980FM (U or P?) prf cent nickel-brass Tenth Anniversary of Independence	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.00		
38	Jamaica 1973FM (P or M?) prf 25 cents copper-nickel	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.00		
39	Republic of Tanzania 1966 prf 5 senti bronze	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00		
40	Trinidad & Tobago 1974FM (P or M?) Prf. 25 cents copper-nickel	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00		

Coins for auction call Lowell Wierstra at 519-824-6534